THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further ors, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in ina.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further ders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XII., N°. 586. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCOBER 19, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* is this day assumed by MR. SAMUEL MOSSMAN.

Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

AVIS.

LEGATION DE FRANCE EN CHINE,
PEKIN, *le* 9 *Juillet*, 1861.

IL est publié pour l'information générale qu'en attendant l'approbation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, Son Excellence l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Chine a nommé à dater de ce jour Monsieur M. A. MACLEOD, Vice Consul de France à Fou-tchiou.

Le Premier Secrétaire de la Legation,
KLECZKOWSKI.

NOTICE.

FRENCH LEGATION IN CHINA,
PEKIN, 9*th July*, 1861.

PENDING the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France in China has been pleased to appoint on this day M. A. MACLEOD, Esquire, Vice-Consul for France at Fuchau.

By order,
KLECZKOWSKI,
19oc *First Secretary to the Legation.*

NOTICE.

BRITISH CONSULATE, KANAGAWA,
6*th September*, 1861.

Estate of ROBERT W. CLARKE, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them on or before the 30th October, 1861.

F. HOWARD VYSE,
9oc *H. B. M.'s Consul.*

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late JAMES S. AYERS, *of Shanghai, Pilot.*

THE Undersigned, in virtue of Letters of Administration granted by H. M Consular Court at Shanghai, requests that claims against the above Estate may be sent in to him for adjustment on or before the 31st day of October, 1861, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Administrator.
16oc Shanghai, 28th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

Estate of J. B. NIEMANN, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 15th of October, 1861.

W. PROBST,
Oldenburg Consulate, *Consul.*
Shanghai, 12th July, 1861. 19oc

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT N. SHEARER is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. FREDERICK JENKINS is this day authorised to sign our Firm.

HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of WHEELOCK & Co.

MR. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day, admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
14de Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. PETER W. LACY in our Cargo-boat business ceases from this day.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALBERT L. FREEMAN in our firm ceased on the 1st instant.

The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the 15th instant.

All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to

HOWARD & Co.
26oc Shanghai, 25th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9oc Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of MR THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.

DENT & Co.
14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of MACKELLAR & Co.

Mr. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.

J. MACKELLAR.
5ja Hankow, 30th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between CHAS. GRANT and HY. MELLER at Tien-tsin, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

Tien-tsin, September 15th, 1861.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to notify that he has established himself at this Port, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIONEER.

HENRY MELLER.
26oc Tien-tsin, September 16th, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as a *Public Silk Inspector.*

J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by his Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PRIT & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th Aust, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DENT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, and Shanghai, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Singapore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.			
(St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c.	a ⅌ dz. T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	„ „	10
Pale Sherry.			
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	„ „	7
(Lopez Villegas), ...	2	„ „	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	„ „	7
Port..................	3	„ „	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

NEW WORK.

"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd Edition
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

Wm. DATO & Co.

HAVE just landed ex *Julia, Solent*, and *Anglo-Saxon*, and offer for Sale at moderate prices—

A choice assortment of Earthen and Glass Ware, as Dinner and Toilet Sets, Quart and Pint Decanters, Molasses and Water Jugs, Tumblers, Champagne and Wine Glasses.

Best Tapestry, Kidderminster and Felt Carpeting, with Hearth-rugs to match; Velvet, Victoria, and Cloth Table-covers.

Curtain Damask and a select assortment of Trimmings.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen and Doeskin Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Solferino Jackets, Brighton Vests, Hoods, &c.

Best Whitney Blankets, Railway Wrappers, Horse Clothing, White and Colored Saxony, and Twilled Flannels.

Coir Matting and Door-mats.

Eley's Green Cartridges, Caps, and Shot.

Iron Safes and a few Cooking and Parlor Stoves.

19oc Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry in cases of	2 doz. ea.,	Tls. 8 per doz.
Pale Brandy „	1 „	„ 9 „
Claret „	2 „	„ 10 „

29ja BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of LAND, viz:—

LOT 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

LOT 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

LOT 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter,*" "*Sea Dog,*" and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.

Office at
MESSRS. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,

Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.

Office and Sales Room
AT
Messrs. REIMER & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

HOOPER, FRIPP & Co.,

Forwarding & General Commission Agents.

32 GREAT ST. HELENS,
LONDON.
E. C.
26oc 30th September, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
28de Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, PATENT SLIPS in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the American Bund, formerly occupied by the French Minister, with extensive Out-houses which could be converted into a Godown if required.

Also, about ten Maow of Land behind, suitable for Coal or Timber Storage and on which Godowns would be erected if sufficient inducement were offered. Apply to

T. F. SILLAR.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

TWO or Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging from the First of November.

Apply to

KNOOP & Co.
o Shanghai, 18th October, 1861.

JOHN POOK,

Commission Agent
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday, the 21st instant,* commencing at half-past 4 P.M., at their General Auction Mart, Yang-king-pang Creek—

The following Highly-trained and Valuable Sporting Dogs—

1 Black Retriever Bitch, shot over 2 years in England, and in Shanghai this season.
1 Red Irish Setter, also shot over 2 years in England.
1 Cocker Spaniel, good ranger, shot over 2 years.
2 Skye Terrier Sluts.
1 „ „ Dog Black and Tan.

o Shanghai, 19th October, 1161.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Saturday, the 26th instant,* at 12 o'clock Noon, on board, as she now lies nearly opposite Mr. Muirhead's Works:

The Bremen barque "*CLEMENS,*" 453 Tons Register, and all her Appurtenances, Stores, &c., built in Finland in 1848-9; has 2 decks and half Poop; is copper-fastened and coppered, and well secured and strengthened with iron knees and straps; has discharged 564 tons of coals from England.

The Hull, with 2 Bower Anchors, 180 fathoms Chain Cable, Windlass, Bowsprit, Lower Masts, Lower Rigging, and Stays, will be sold in one Lot.

After which, will be sold separately to suit purchasers, the Top-masts, Top-gallant Masts, Yards, Booms and Gaffs, Top-mast and Top-gallant Rigging, Backstays, Stays, Guys, Running Gear, 2 suits of Sails, Awnings, 3 Boats and 2 pair of Davits, Spare Spars, Blocks, &c., 2 Anchors, 60 fathoms Chain Cable, 1 Steam Cable, Hawsers, Spare Lines, &c., Galley and Cooking Utensils, Cabin Furniture, Binnacle, Compasses, Guns, Muskets, Ammunition, &c.

Also, will be sold all the Stores, Beef, Pork, Biscuits, Flour, &c., Small Stores, Water Casks, Coals, Firewood, &c., particulars of which will be circulated in a few days.

TERMS OF SALE.—*For the Hull, to be at the risk and expense of the Purchaser as soon as knocked down. One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid the day of the sale, the other half to be paid in 3 days, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold. The Transfer Expenses to be borne by the purchaser. For the Appurtenances and Stores, to be paid for on Monday the 28th instant, when delivery orders will be given, and to be taken delivery of within 3 days after the sale.*

All Bids to be made in Sycee Silver Shanghai weight.

EDWARD BYRNE.
o Shanghai, 17th October, 1861.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 26	Hankow,	Oct. 12
Hongkong,	Oct. 10	Nagasaki,	Oct. 13
Tientsin,	Oct. 8	Kanagawa,	Oct. 10

Latest dates in England; from China,—

Hongkong	June 28	Received *via* Marseilles, Aug. 15.
Shanghai	„ 18	
Hongkong	July 12	Received by Telegraph Aug. 25.

BIRTH.

At Tientsin, on Sunday morning, September 22nd, the Wife of the Rev. J. INNOCENT of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 18th July, at the Church of Notre Dame de Chaillot, Paris, REMI DE MONTIGNY, Esq., of London, to NINA HELENE CAROLINE, elder daughter of Monsieur C. de Montigny, Consul-General for France in China.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

October	*Ending 18th Oct. 1861.*		*Ending 18th Oct. 1860*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
12,—	67	57	64	50
13,—	65	60	66	54
14,—	67	59	66	56
15,—	70	61	69	60
16,—	69	59	67	55
17,—	69	59	64	52
18,—	69	64	59	48

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,—*On London*—Bank Rate, 6m./s, 6s. 0d. a 6s. 0¼d. per Tael. Credits, 6m./s, 6s. ½d. a 6s. ¾d. per Tael. Bills with documents, 6m./s., 6s. 0¾d. per Tael.

OPIUM.

October	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
12,	565	620
14,	565	610
15,	565	610
16,	565	610
17,	No quotation.	No quotation.
18,	558 a 560	628

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 18, *Bouncer* (H.M. gun.-bt.), Cressy, from Yangtsze; *Emerick* (Br. bg.), Jones, from Kanagawa; *Abreck* (H. I. R. M. dis.-bt), from Hakodadi.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 18, *Willamette,* (Am. str.), Perkins, for Hankow; *Hongkong,* (H. I. M. str.) de Montpezat, for the Yangtsze; *Shandon,* (Br. str.), Wighton, for Ningpo; H. I. M. gun-bt. No. 12.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per H. M. S. *Urgent,* from Tientsin, Mr. A. B. St. Clair, Major Grey, M. T., Capts. Law, R.A., Reeve, M.T., Hornby, M. T., and Jervis, M.T., Lieuts. Sir J. Campbell, and Aplin, M.T., Dr. McNab; (Desborough's) 13th Co. Royal Artillery, Lt Wortham, for England viâ Madras. A Company of Royal Engineers, and Military Train, for England 42 Invalids for Hongkong. 1 Officer and 12 of the Military Train with Horses, for Japan. Per U. S. *Saginaw,* from Nagasaki, Messrs. C. Griswold, J B. Endicott, and Benson. Per *Santa Cruz,* Lieut. Battye, Dr. Orton, Messrs. W. S. Stephenson, Rockwell, and A. N. Shearer. Per *Maryland,* from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Messrs. Reynolds, Schwabe, and Macdonald. Per *Willamette,* from Ningpo, Dr. McCartee and Wife, Messrs. Cama, and Marsham. Per *Shandon,* from Ningpo, Messrs Turner and Gordon. Per *Yang-tsze,* from Hongkong, the Hoppo of Canton and suite.

DEPARTED.—Per *Carthage,* for Fuchau and Hongkong, Hon. S. Marsham, Messrs. E. Halton Geo Maclean, and W. H. Carter. Per H. M. S *Centaur,* for Nagasaki and Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst. Per Str. *Ly-ee-moon,* for Hongkong, Messrs. C. Griswold, W. J. Brynns, Capts. Sullivan and Filleul, and Pestonjee Dunjeebhoy.

SHIPPING REPORT.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News)

H. M. Gun-boat *Bouncer* has laid down two Beacons to mark the Channel between the Actæon and Centaur Shoals.

Bearings of Actæon Beacon	Great Bush	S. 24 W.
	Single Tree	S. 22 E.
	Plover Point	N. 75 W.
Bearings of Centaur Beacon.	Great Bush	S. 22 E.
	Seven Poles	S. 75 W.
	Plover Point	N. 73 W.

Either can be approached from the Channel side within a distance of 100 yards. Beacon gone from Waterman Bank.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *17th October,* 1861.

JOHN MARKHAM, Esquire, H. M.'s Vice-Consul, will take officiating charge of this Consulate from the present date and until further notice.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. M. Consul.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *15th October,* 1861.

As Bands of Marauders have of late been hovering in considerable force close to the Settlement, burning and pillaging all the villages that came in their way, H. M.'s Naval and Military Authorities have thought it expedient to determine upon a settled plan of operations for the preservation of order *within* that part of the Settlement usually called the British limits, should these marauders by any chance prove bold enough to attempt a descent upon the Chinese out-skirts, or should they take up a position so near as to render it necessary to dislodge them by force.

The plan determined upon is now published for general information, but in making it known the Undersigned wishes it distinctly to be understood, that there is no reason whatever for believing an attack to be even probable, and that the present notice is simply intended as a precaution against the possibility of any annoyance or risk from the quarter alluded to.

The arrangements will be as follows:

1. An alarm will be given in case of need by the ringing of the Church Bell, which will be preceded, after the artillery shall have moved into the limits, by the discharge of two guns.

2. Any person who attempts to give the alarm, without being authorised so to do, will be rigorously prosecuted.

3. On the alarm being sounded, a body of Royal Marines from H. M.'s Ships will be marched to the British Consulate, and a body of Blue-jackets to the British Church, at which places they will remain on guard.

4. On the alarm being sounded, the reserve body of Police will be turned out fully armed and equipped, and will rendezvous at the Barracks in the Barrier Road, where they will await the orders of the military.

5. On the alarm being sounded, all Gentlemen Volunteers who wish to assist will make the Racket Court their rendezvous, and there await the Artillery, with whom they will be requested to act.

6. Any persons found armed outside the barrier, after the alarm is sounded, will be disarmed, as also any persons moving about armed within the Barriers, unless in the act of repairing to the Racket Court, or moving about on duty in co-operation with the military.

7. The officer in charge of the British Consulate Ground will, if he find it necessary so to do, draw up Wills's Bridge, and he will at any rate stop all Chinese from entering in that direction.

8. After the alarm is sounded, and until order is restored, no boats will be allowed to land Chinese at the Bund or on the banks of the Soochow Creek.

9. In case of extremity the Church Bell will be again tolled, and women, children, and valuables, will thereupon be received and cared for at the British Consulate; valuables, of course, at the risk of the proprietors.

10. H. M.'s Naval and Military Authorities will make their own arrangements with the French Authorities for their co-operation along the Yang-king-pang and elsewhere.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. M. Consul.

THE London Mail of 10th Sept., will be due in Hongkong on the 25th inst. and here on the 1st prox. Last year it arrived on the 27th inst. per *Yang-tsze.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Thursday morning, the 24th instant.

WE have perused with much interest another communication from our occasional correspondent, who visits the "lions" of Nanking. It will be found in another part of our columns this week; and as it deals with the great Chinese question of the day—the Taiping rebellion—we have no doubt that it will interest all classes of readers, especially as we can vouch for the veracity of the author when dealing with matters of fact. In his graphic delineation of the "Taiping home," he unveils the mysteries that eternally surround them, opening up their inner life to view. He takes his readers behind the scenes of the sanguinary proscenium, past the blood-stained stage where this terrible drama is being enacted; and shews us the tinsel and hypocrisy which clothes the reality of its chief actors. With a pen that follows the genius of a Dickens or a Thackeray, he brings down these presumptuous quasi-Christians from their blasphemous assumption of being actuated entirely by Heavenly influences in this movement, to be in their inner *real* life, "of the Earth—earthy." It is an exemplification, on a great scale, of Albert Smith's truthful pictures of the life of a Ballet girl, wherein she appears before the play-going world, like an angel descending from the skies, and then retiring to the "Green Room," after the fall of the drop scene, to drink off a foaming pint of Barclay and Perkins' Entire.

Our allusion here applies to the description of a snug little supper-party given by the great Chung Wang's brother, named LE, to our correspondent, when His Excellency invited some of the Rebel chiefs to meet him. RUSTICUS EXPECTANS' account runs thus:—"A very nice supper was prepared at eight o'clock, consisting of fowls, mutton, and other such viands as are delightful to Western tastes. Two bottles of sherry—with paper rolls, however, instead of corks to stop them—and a large silver pot of hot Celestial wine, were passed round very briskly among the Tajêns who had been invited by LE to meet me. It was very evident that the more important chiefs pay but little attention to the absurd mandates of the Heavenly one who rules over them, for every one of my friends certainly appreciates sherry, and the celestial wine pot was replenished more than once during the evening. Nor was tobacco smoke strange to the lips of these Maos, who have nevertheless strictly prohibited its use." How these fellows must chuckle in their sleeves at the simplicity of their followers without and the red-bristled barbarians at a distance, who believe in their assumed puritanism and sanctity. It is the common Western interpretation of the old maxim, "Precept before Practice," or in other words, "Don't do as I do, but as I say."

This worthy, conducted R. E. "to see a new palace, which his brother was building on a spot about a quarter of a mile from the old one. It is certainly going to be a vast affair, little less than the Yamên at Canton. Upwards of a thousand workmen were engaged—some building, some carving stone and wood, and not a few standing with a bundle of rattans in their hands ready to inflict blows on any one shirking his work." "Asking what the workmen were paid, he laughing replied,—'You English pay for work; we Taipings, know better. Is not ours a truly great Empire?'" The rascal! It would have served him properly, if had stripped of his gaudy garments, and made to toil like a coolie.

In the course of the narration, we are introduced to KAN-WANG, said to be the most intelligent and pacific of the chiefs, but withal indolent and luxurious. He resides in a beautifully situated Yamên filled with the spoils of Soochow and other wealthy cities which they have sacked. He has a public tribunal where he sits in state, and wears magnificent gold-embroidered robes, with a real golden crown shaped like a tiger in filligree work and beautifully chased, weighing about fifty ounces. The inner chambers and dormitories are finely decorated, with doors opening into picturesque gardens. Amidst much that is beautiful, however, there is something ludicrous in the following description of KAN-WANG's *sanctum sanctorum,* reminding us of Hogarth's "Bathos." "The principal article of furniture is a large bed of Soochow manufacture, covered with jade and other ornaments, and hung with yellow curtains. The WANG takes a siesta in this now and again. Tables line the sides of the Chamber, and support a most extraordinary conglomeration of different articles. There is a telescope on a moving pedestal (broken), a gun case (gun gone), three Colt's revolvers (all useless from rust), a box of gun caps, ditto of Vestas, two solar lamps that can't be made to light, and a cake of brown Windsor soap; the Woolwich Manual of Fortification, a book on military tactics, and the Holy Bible." "Quires of yellow paper, five or six clocks, an alarum, broken barometer, heaps of proclamations, ink stones, gold pencils, and dirty rags."

With reference to the main question of the rebellion touched upon by our correspondent, we agree with him that there is hope of the struggle ending all to the advantage of law and order—if such terms can be applied to China and the Chinese. We cannot, however, give the same accord to that paragraph, apparently justifying the murderous acts of the Taipings, because the Imperialists are equally bloodthirsty. It is an old but fallacious argument, and obviously refutes itself.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION FROM PEKING TO CALCUTTA.

FROM the most reliable sources, we learn that an expedition of a topographical and scientific nature is in contemplation to start next Spring from Peking, and travel by the Northern frontiers of China to India. It is reported that Captain Malcolm of the Royal Engineers has proposed the formation of an exploring party to Captain Blakiston, asking that gentleman to join him. This new expedition is not of to-day, for we understand that Mr. Parkes, H. M. Commissioner at Canton, sometime ago proposed the scheme to Colonel Sarel—who, it will be in the recollection of our readers, formed one of the party with Captain Blakiston and Dr. Barton, which explored the Upper Yang-tsze.

So far, therefore, the proposed expedition is only in embryo, and we take this opportunity of requesting any gentlemen willing to join the party to communicate with Captain Blakiston, *North-China Herald* Office, who will be in Shanghai on or about the 15th November. By doing so, the leaders of the party would be prepared to make an early start in Spring —weather permitting—and endeavour to make the journey in one season. For the information of gentlemen who may entertain the proposition, and think that under judicious management it may be accomplished, we are requested to state that the mode of travelling would be entirely with horses and other beasts of burden. From past experience on the Yangtsze, no boat conveyance will be attempted, excepting where it is necessary to take to the ferry across a river. Of course it will be an important part in the formation of such an expedition to have a good interpreter; therefore it would be well that our *Sinologues* in Nanking, Shanghai, and other places—having a "Soul above Buttons"—should communicate with Captain Blakiston.

On this subject, we, in our Editorial capacity, can throw out a few useful hints, from long experience in Australia and New Zealand as a scientific explorer. That there should be a Captain and his Lieutenant to lead the Expedition is, of course, a *sine qua non*; but it is essential that the second in command should be able to conduct the party as well as the first, in case of disablement or death. The qualifications of these gentlemen should include a thorough knowledge and practical use of the sextant and chronometer, and an intimate acquaintance with logarithms, so that the latitudes and longitudes should be correctly laid down—the latter especially, for our maps display many errors in this respect. Next in power, but the chief in science, is the doctor, one who ought to understand that excellent *vade mecum* of geology, "How to Observe." He should be free to observe and collect all scientific data, without being trammelled with the conduct of the party, at the same time to consider himself subject to the directions of the leader. This point is imperative, as the naturalist is too apt to ride off at a tangent from the straight course laid down, and in the enthusiasm of a discovery in zoology, botany, or geology, to lose his reckoning and find himself isolated from the party. A melancholy instance of this occurred in Australia when Allan Cunningham—a botanist of great repute—wandered from the main body of an exploring party under Sir Thomas Mitchell, in pursuit of his favourite study, was lost in the wilderness, and his remains never found—another victim to the list of martyr students in the cause of science.

The next in command should be a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the management of horses—one who has a knowledge of veterinary surgery preferred. If an English groom, who knew something of shoeing horses, could be found to assist this member of the party, he would be a valuable addition; and he should be paid for his services. This brings us to the consideration of the subordinates, in charge of the commissariat, &c., who, in our opinion, should simply be hired men, no matter whether native or foreign, and all to be paid. From our experience in these matters, we would never travel again with gentlemen volunteer subordinates. They are generally neglectful of disagreeable but necessary duties, and are the first to infringe on the discipline of the party —which should be maintained, at all hazards, under military regulations. With regard to the organization of the expedition in general, and the three volunteer leading men in particular, we would advise that an agreement should be entered into, signed and sealed before starting, so that no misunderstanding could upset its unity of action, making dissentionists subject to a fine, or loss of *prestige* should they withdraw.

In recommending the course we have laid down for the guidance of the proposed expedition, some may consider it unnecessary to be so strict in its organization, inasmuch as it will travel though an inhabited country. True! but no exploring party should attempt such a journey without being perfectly ind pendent of extraneous assistance. Wh found, of course, so much the better, b it is best to rely upon your own resource The want of these was the cause Mungo Park's death in Central Afric and that of Douglas, the botanist, California, who explored that region lo before it was known to be auriferous.

We entirely agree with the projector of the scheme that it should depe entirely on land for its progress, for was evident that the water party up th Yangtsze, came to grief through the boats. However, we would suggest th the beasts of burden should be chi oxen, *i.e.* pack bullocks, to carry th provisions, inasmuch as each anim carries in *propria persona* some five six barrels of beef. Or if the leader o the expedition did not object to "cho chow" horseflesh, fat mules would b better, because they would travel faster. When the scheme is a little more mature we shall again return to the subject an be happy to give our humble advice a to its plan of organization.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE *Yangtsze* arrived in harbour on th forenoon of 17th inst., bringing the Mail from Europe and America; with advice dated London 26th August, and Ne York 16th ditto.

Affairs generally in the United Kingdom, politically and commercially, were peaceful and prosperous. Her Majesty was in Ireland, on a private tour, bu her loyal subjects in the Emerald Isl made it more than ordinarily public, by spontaneous ovations unparalleled i Royal progresses, for their hearty and earnest enthusiasm. At the season o the year when the mail left with Parliament in recess, there was no political news stirring. The prospects of a abundant harvest shed further blessings over the British Isles; and the weather in England was all that could be desired. In the Produce markets a fair amount of business had been transacted with a tendency in prices to further improvement. The Bank rate was reduced to 4½ per cent. and money abundant, with public Stocks at firm quotations.

The dates from New York are to the 16th August, one day later than those received by way of California, but they contain no further news, concerning the fight at Springfield than what has already appeared in this journal. The cost of the war to the belligerent states, is stated to be no less than one million dollars per diem; and it was conjectured that a difficulty would arise in raising money to meet contingencies which would probably have the effect of bringing matters quickly to a termination.

TEA.—A rather better feeling has been apparent during the last fortnight and a slight advance has been obtained on some descriptions. Fochow broken lf. 7½d.; Common Congou, 10d. a 11d; good blackish lf. 1s. 3d. a 1s. 5d.; Prime kinds 1s. 6d. a 1s. 7½d.; fine Oopack and Monings 1s. 9d. a 2s. 3d. In Green tea there has been a large business, chiefly confined to lower qualities which have been taken freely for export to Canada; the market is now nearly cleared of these descriptions.

SILK.—Tsatlee No. 1. 23s.; No. 2, 21s. 6d. to 22s.; No. 3, 20s. to 21s. Lower Sorts, 16s. 6d. to 19s. Taysaam, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Long Reels, 14s. to 16s. Yuenfa, 17s. to 19s. Skeins, 12s. to 13s.

PEKING GAZETTES.

THE *Peking Gazettes* received per *Atalante* are full of memorials from the Board of Rites, with reference to the ceremonies to be observed consequent upon the death of the late Emperor; and edicts for the non-observance of various high festivals, such as the birthday of the Empress and the Fête Confucius, which occur within the period of Court Mourning.

The new Emperor has directed the various provincial authorities to discontinue the practice of sending presents to His Majesty for three years, his grief being so poignant that he has no pleasure in anything. Tsêng-hue-fow, the victorious Imperial General, is ordered for punishment for reporting the recapture of Ngauking on yellow paper. The head of the Regency being in the same quarter remitted six months stoppages, to which he had been condemned, probably for the same breach of etiquette.

In the Gazettes of the 20th and 21st August honors are decreed to various petty officers for successes at several villages burnt by the Rebels some time back. Those of the 28th and 29th announce the recapture of Tsing-chow in Keanghsi by the Imperialists, the number of the Rebels killed being incalculable. An edict allowing the official mourning for three months only, but declaring that His Majesty will continue it for three years, the time prescribed by law. Rebels are reported in Hupeh.

In those of 7th and 8th Sept., the failure of the crops in Chekiang is spoken of and the remission of all taxes on grain in consequence. By another paper we learn that a famine is anticipated at Peking, and already the Emperor is prayed to open granaries for the distribution of food. In these papers a second edict appears on the subject of the three years' mourning, which the princes object to His Majesty's observing. But the party who are interested in his remaining three years more an official nonentity, still insist upon it. The capture of Yeang-fu in Hupeh by the Imperialists is reported; 3,400 Rebels being killed in the assault, and Kuan-wen, the Governor General, getting the credit of the victory. The number of prisoners taken are said to have been 800, and 10,000 killed subsequently.

From the Gazettes of the 11th and 12th, we get the first inkling of the power of the Dowager Empress. Shêng-pau is reproved for addressing her in the same terms he would have used towards the Emperor. Those of the 19th and 20th, contain a most interesting document. Yung-quang-shan, a censor, memorializing that the Regency of the Empress be proclaimed and two or three able ministers be nominated to assist her. In reply Her Majesty declares that by the laws of the Dynasty a woman cannot govern—points out that a Council of eight has has been elected by the late Emperor—reproves the censor for his ill-advised memorial and declares that, did the eight meditate treason, there are many, very many ministers she could rely on. In the same Gazette the return of the Harem of the late Emperor to Pekin is notified.

In the Gazettes of the 23d and 24th the memorial of the censor is published, probably because curiosity had been excited by the edict of the 19th.

Such are the leading items. The rest is merely a recapitulation of the troubles that have probably existed in Peking from time immemorial, namely, the inefficiency of pub ic officers, and the deficiency of money in the coffers of the State.

THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Institution, organized in the autumn of 1857, as the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society and subsequently affiliated with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, held its fourth Annual Meeting on the evening of the 15th inst., in the Rooms of the Shanghai Library, the Rev. John Hobson, Vice-president, in the Chair. W. H. Medhurst, Esq., A. Michie, Esq., Samuel Mossman, Esq., James S. Middleton, Esq., were by unanimous vote made Resident Members.

Amendments of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Society, proposed several months back, were called up and passed. By this action, the publication of historical, scientific, and other treatises, *in the Chinese language*, henceforth becomes one of the leading objects of this Society: The new Bye-laws provide that the Council shall appoint, from the members of the Society, a *Chinese Publication Committee*, consisting of three members, who shall superintend the preparation and publication of such historical and other treatises, in Chinese, as the Council may have approved; and, also, that *funds*, for the use of said Publication Committee, must be especially contributed for that specific object.

The Annual Report, submitted by the Council, was read and accepted; it was accompanied by the Treasurer's Account and showed a balance, in hand, of 884.06 Taels.

After briefly detailing the transactions of the Society, during the last year, the Report concluded with the following general remarks:

"Now with regard to these three leading objects of the Society—the collection of original papers, the publication of the Journal, and the increase of the Library—all of them alike important—the Council would urge their prosecution as much as possible.

"There should be no delay, we think, in devising ways and means for bringing into our Library every valuable work extant on China, with a complete collection of Chinese authors. In the prosecution of this comprehensive and most important object, many thousands of dollars might be expended and to the best account. In both departments, the *foreign* and the *native*, our Library should be made as complete as possible. For a *Great Library*, of this sort, no other locality now seems so well adapted as Shanghai.

"Hitherto the publication of the successive numbers of the Journal has been at too long intervals. This tardiness has been caused by the lack of well-digested materials, by the absence of mechanical power, and by the want of funds. But all these difficulties seem likely to be overcome. Already press-power is here in abundance and of excellent quality, though perhaps more expensive than in any other part of the world. But now that the foreign residents in China may be counted by hundreds, our lists of regular subscribers for the Journal should at once be large enough to secure funds, at least sufficient to defray all the expenses of this publication. And as for material, were the calls for it sufficiently urged in the right directions, we should doubtless have an abundance of valuable papers, both for our Monthly Meetings and for the successive numbers of the Journal, which hereafter ought to appear at least once a quarter.

"A wish for a course of Popular Lectures has been repeatedly expressed by members of the foreign community as well as by members of the Council. At present it may not be practicable to obtain the proper accommodations for a large auditory, nor be easy, perhaps, to enlist any considerable number of volunteers for such a service. But a great variety of topics present themselves: Chinese diplomacy; social, official, and state etiquette; their literary institutions; their mathematics; their music; postal service; navigation; means of locomotion; ancient coins; antiques of all kinds; monumental inscriptions; their method of printing and book trade; their manufactures of silk, &c.; mining; coinage; banking; agriculture; horticulture; their legerdemain; amusements; their oddities, &c., &c; these, and many like them in addition, the more strictly scientific subjects of natural history, geology, and botany, &c., of this vast empire could form admirable matter for such lectures. And though the conditions of success may not be within our reach at present, we may yet look forward to it at no distant period, and in the meantime direct the attention of our members to the abundance of materials awaiting their investigation and diffusion."

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:

President, ...W. H. Medhurst, Esq.
Vice-President,....Rev. John Hobson.
Treasurer, ...Edward Webb, Esq.
Corresponding Sec., Thomas Hanbury, Esq.
Recording Sec., ...James Henderson, M.D.
Directors, ... Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D.D.
W. G. Howell, Esq.
C. Alabaster, M.D.
Librarian, ...Herbert Hobson, Esq.

The Second Number of the Second Volume of the Society's Journal is in press, and may be expected to appear about the end of December next.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—In this morning's issue of the *Daily Shipping News* appears the translation of a Proclamation issued by the Municipal Council, in reference to the augmentation of the Police Force, and the sums of money to be collected from the Chinese, by whose special request and at whose expense the increase in question has been made.

So far, so good. It is perfectly reasonable that the Chinese population, if it feels the necessity of more protection than the scanty Police Force hitherto in existence has been able to afford, should put their hands in their pockets and pay something extra for the additional security they thus obtain. No one can object to that; a particular class in a particular district of the Settlement—in which it is admitted that the disaffected, if any there be, reside—feels insufficiently protected, and in obtaining and paying for a better state of affairs they not only specially benefit themselves but add to the security of others.

But, sir, I see the Municipal Council, in connection with this late movement, talks of erecting barricades on the Western outskirts of the Chinese Settlement; and as I deem such a measure not only highly unnecessary but injudicious in the extreme, I beg you to publish these few lines to that effect.

In the first place, I do not think that any sensible European in the Settlement for a moment contemplates the probability of an attack on it by the Rebels; and in the second place, if such an attack be foreseen and measures of precaution be deemed necessary, let the proper military authorities be the persons to adopt and carry them out in a comprehensive plan of defence for the whole Settlement. But let us avoid any such partial measures as the one now projected; let us beware, in that spirit of wise jealousy of anything like Mandarinic interference in the Foreign Settlement which imbued our late, and is also said, so far as barricades are concerned, to possess our present Consul, let us beware, I say, of raising up any *imperium in imperio* amongst us, such as by the astuteness of Chinese management the present plan proposed may practically result in, though nominally worked in perfect unison with the Municipal Council.

Barricades, I presume, are intended as a defence from an external foe—in such case, if made at all, let them protect the whole settlement and not only a part of it. If they be required to defend some possible outbreak in the native population resident in the Settlement itself, then, if made at all, they had much better be planted on the old line of Barrier Road and practically shut off the Chinese from the European part of the Settlement.

As these views are, I know, entertained by many amongst us, I venture to become their exponent in your columns, and remain,

Your obedient Servant,

ANTI-PANIC.

Shanghai, 19*th October*, 1861.

THE TAIPINGS AT HOME.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—In a former letter I ventured on a brief description of the Prince of Praise at Nanking, about the time that venerable potentate was gathered, not to his coolie fathers who lie far away in Kwang-hsi, but to the common resting place of the Great Ones of Taipingdom in the Sacred Mount. I was not present at the ceremony for two reasons—first, because I was not in Nanking at the time; and secondly, had I been there should hardly have intruded myself at the burial of a man, who, with his family, had a mortal dislike to foreigners in general, and myself in particular. It was, however, a sufficiently grand affair according to all accounts—much howling, flying of silken banners, firing of guns or crackers. A great feast followed, wherein much pork was consumed and fowls (the Taipings tie a cock on the biers which is only sacrificed), and Celestial wine. His Heavenly Majesty comforted his son (our old friend Tsan-szu-keuen) by creating him Junior Tsan-wang, and guaranteeing to him the eternal comfort of his deceased parent. I have seen the youth several times since his accession, and feel glad to state, that he has laid aside much of his stupidity and nonsense with his yellow flowery frock and embroidered boots. He is in mourning now, but bears up uncommonly well; is very full of theology, more particularly Tien-wang-ism, and dislikes tobacco. Poor fellow, when his father was dying I went to him in the company of my friend Dr. . . . . ! Having introduced Medicus, the Taiping was much inclined to secure hi services, and asked him could he cure the disease of Tsan-wang. "I must see him before I answer the question." was the reply, and poor Tsan-szû-keuen gave a sigh, and let the matter drop; remarking that it was impossible to introduce foreigners into the recesses of the palace.

Having on my arrival at Nanking, resolved to see as much as possible of the chiefs and people, without becoming exactly familiar with them, I was very glad when a civil letter came one morning from the Chung-wang-tsun, the brother of the redoubtable conqueror of Soochow, inviting my friends to come and have dinner with him. He sent ponies and an escort, and in a couple of hours we arrived at Chung-wang's palace, and were duly ushered in by crowds of fantastically dressed youths. Chung-wang's brother, by name Le, (*au, lire,* Jones or Smith) is the exact counterpart of the great fighting king, who is at present away spreading Great Peace in Hupeh. About five feet four high, with a good-looking cunning countenance, always laughing, he is not at all a disagreeable man to spend a day with. His dress was of bright scarlet satin, with yellow cap, to which is fixed a fine pearl as large as a hazel nut. He led us through a good many rooms to a pretty little pavilion looking on to a miniature garden of rock work and trees, where he gave us a very good Chinese dinner, keeping up a merry chat the whole time. The food came to his table in a series of nine porcelain dishes shaped like the petals of a rose, and all fitting into one another on the table. He said that Heaven had been kind enough to give this equipage to his brother at Soochow. The chopsticks, forks, and spoons were of silver, the knives English plated ware, and his wine cups of gold fitting into cases of enamelled silver. Silver most manifestly given of heaven to a man who certainly represents a fact in China; and on account of the scarcity of such folk deserving enough of it. After a couple of visits I made a practice of going and talking to this man whenever I had time, and he has shown me some very curious things belonging to Chung-wang. This potentate is the only one after his Celestial Majesty who has a crown of real gold. It is to my idea a really pretty affair. The gold is beaten out thin enough and then formed into leaves and filigree work like a tiger,—enormous as to tail in front and behind. On either side is a bird of what species you please, and on the top a phœnix. It is covered from top to bottom with pendant pearls and other gems. I put it on my head and should guess the weight to be about three pounds. Chung-wang has likewise a very handsome Yu-i or sceptre made of gold and ornamented with large bunches of sapphires and pearls. Some peculant individual had picked out some of the stones at the time I saw it, and the wrath of His Excellency Le, was wonderful to see. There are some beautiful pieces of carved jade placed about the various apartments, as well as old bronzes and vases. The writing apparatus used by my friend is of great intrinsic value. The inkstone is of jade, and the vessel to contain the water is cut from a large pink stone like an amethyst. The stand for the golden pencils is a large sprig of pink coral, fixed in a cube of silver. Crystal and jade paper-weights lie about in abundance, and seven watches were keeping various and eccentric records of the time on the table. Every article on which silver could be expended is covered with that metal. The sword has a silver scabbard and silver belt, the umbrella has a silver stick, the whips, fans, and tails for mosquito flappers have all silver handles; and His Excellency's arms are crowded with silver and gold bracelets.

Being one day very late in the city and a storm coming on, I resolved to accept Le's invitation to stay a night at his palace. He did his utmost to make me comfortable, and I certainly have been compelled to put up at worse places than Chung Wang's abode. A very nice supper was prepared at eight o'clock, consisting of fowls, mutton, and other such viands delightful to Western tastes. Two bottles of sherry—with paper rolls, however, instead of corks to stop them—and a large silver pot of hot Celestial wine, were passed round very briskly among the Tajêns who had been invited by Le to meet me. It was very evident that the more important chiefs pay but little attention to the absurd mandates of the Heavenly One who rules over them, for every one of my friends certainly appreciates sherry, and the Celestial wine pot was replenished more than once during the evening. Nor was tobacco smoke strange to the lips of these Maos, who have nevertheless, strictly prohibited its use. I slept in Chung Wang's state bed, with a beautifully soft mat and scarlet silk curtains all round. While dozing away I was somewhat startled by the sound of Chinese boots in the room and put my head from the curtains to see what was moving. *Judge of my astonishment at seeing a couple of Celestial girls crossing the place with lanterns in their hands,* and an old attendant with another. The moment they caught sight of my ugly foreign head they screamed and made a most precipitate retreat, and although I assured them that I was not in the least alarm. They got to their quarters by another way, leaving a horrid dog snarling and barking about the door all night. I found in the morning that I had cut off the retreat of Their Majesties the two Mrs. Chung-Wangs, who had been out visiting the ladies of the double-eyed dog Ying-wang. They, little dreaming that a foreign devil was lying in state in the palace, had taken the usual road to the harem through the room in which I slept, hence the adventure. These Celestials rise at most unconscionable hours. At dawn a deputation waited on me to know whether I would have a hot bath Seeing that it was intensely hot already I asked for a cold one, upon which much alarm was expressed and the writer or secretary assured me that the use of cold water would certainly produce some malady or other. On my persisting another Tajên came and remonstrated with me, but without effect. At last H. E. Le came himself, but left me despairing of prevailing against foreign obstinacy. So I had my bath and was looked on during the day as a kind of wonder. After breakfast Le took me to see the new palace his brother was building, on a spot about a quarter of a mile from his old one. It is certainly going to be a vast affair, little less than the Yamên at Canton. Upwards of a thousand workmen were engaged—some building, some carving stone and wood, and not a few standing with a bundle of rattans in their hands ready to inflict blows on any one shirking his work. A great portion of the building is already completed, and the whole will be a good specimen of a Chinese Yamên of the old style, with its network of beams at the gables, its large wooden columns, and fantastic carvings. Asking what the workmen were paid, Le laughingly replied,—"You, English, pay for work; we, Taipings, know better. Is not ours a truly great Empire?" About 11 o'clock, Le told me that he, in common with every other chief, was going to sleep until about one; and to sleep he went, leaving me a pony to go and see whatsoever other friends of mine could be found awake. I returned to dinner and found His Excellency learning to write, for, although brother to Chung Wang and styled "Heaven's Righteousness," his fist cannot be called pretty. He soon gave up the work, and curling himself up in a chair ordered a couple of boys to fan him; and in this position he remained until dinner, after which I left him.

And now we will go and have some chow-chow with, perhaps, the most eminent man connected with the Taiping movement—I mean Hung, the Kan Wang. I always had pity on this man before I knew him, as from his knowledge of foreigners he has always been put prominently forward in all connected with them, and has suffered not a little from the absurd way in which his Western friends have talked about him. Ebenezer Howle, Revd., of that ilk, has been trotting his name out in Exeter Hall and elsewhere. I was not a little startled at reading an account of a sanctified meal somewhere in London, at which a Revd. man, probably a relation of my above-named friend, suddenly startled his messmates by bursting in on them with a sheet of yellow satin inscribed with red characters—"It's true," he cries, "its true! he's veritable Prince of Kan at last. *Laudamus,* let us pray!" The gentleman's companions not understanding this, were at once enlightened about Kan Wang and all the blessings that would flow on China from his being the "veritable Prince of Kan." The possessor of the precious document said he had not translated it, which was lucky, for how would he have explained away the inscription which must have been written on it—"Of the Heavenly Father, Heavenly Brother, and Heavenly King, the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace." *He confessed that Kan Wang was ambitious, and had committed trigamy.* Never mind, my friend, we can and must overlook trifles in the "veritable Prince of Kan;" at least, so thinks the *Watchman*—which delectable publication winds up with the assertion, that *no man since the time of Confucius can be compared with this veritable Prince of Kan.* Surely this *Watchman* walketh in vain. I have seen a good deal of Kan Wang, and will give my lay opinion about him below; meanwhile, Ebenezer, my friend, while admiring some of the biblical expressions used to denote this prince, I must say that you have fallen short of what I expected from you. Kan Wang told me some months ago that he was going to spread Great Peace towards Gan-hui He did so, and the foreign ships saw the smoking and flaring villages that marked his course. Can we not therefore call him "a burning and a shining light," eh?

On arriving at the palace, which is very redolent of paint and much gilt, you observe two box-like affairs on the opposite side of the street, in which bands of musicians keep up eternal discord, sometimes so low in tone as not to annoy you, but on other occasions so dreadfully loud as to be intolerable. I once lived for four days in Kan Wang's palace, and I never recollect the music to cease for longer than half an hour. Between these two music boxes, fixed to a wall covered with dragons and peacocks, and asses, and even fishes, is a large board on which the character for happiness is painted in gold, and above it the Beatitudes from St. Matthew. Turning through the gate to the right through dirty courts, you come to a series of dirty dark chambers which are designated the Six Boards. Coolies are sometimes visible in these rooms, and in the larger of them, some three scribes are for ever writing on yellow paper. These few men combining in themselves, in all probability, the functions of the whole Six Boards. The Board of Revenue contained much coal when I was there; and the Board of Rites had evidently been turned to a worse purpose. Above these boards lives Mr. Roberts—who, at the back of all, has a shed for a hospital. On a wall I espied an old account of the success of British and French arms against Tientsin, ending with the usual Celestial exhortation "Utterly to slay the imps." Kan Wang is pulling all these places down, and going to erect a handsome edifice on the ruins. Returning to the front door a pale faced little boy dressed entirely in yellow, will, if you are known, come out and put his little hand in yours and lisp "Good morning." This is the Kan Wang's only son and a nice little lad he is. He has himself a crown and title, even that of Kan-szû keuen, i e., Successor to the dignity of Kan. He knows how to talk to the servants in great style, and is promptly obeyed. But now the great gates open and inside seated in his Yamên, dressed in full robes, is the Kan Wang. His attendants finely dressed stand at his side. He will shake hands with you when you have advanced, and say in English "How do you do," and bid you to be seated. Kan Wang is, I should say, about 45 years old, rather fat than otherwise, and has an open and very pleasing countenance. He is an extremely pleasant companion, can drink a glass of Port wine, and, if necessary, make a dinner of *bifstick à l'Anglais,* with a knife and fork. I must confess that he is the most enlightened Chinaman I ever saw. He is perfectly acquainted with geography, moderately with mechanics, acknowledges the superiority of Western civilization, has books of reference with plates on all imaginable subjects, is generous, and very desirous of doing good—*Per. contra,* he is indolent, and consequently takes but little trouble to see his theories put into practice. He is not a soldier, and consequently the fighting kings are very jealous of his perpetual stay at the capital. He was even compelled to go to the wars, but made a mess of it, and returned on being informed that certain foreign devils were making extravagant and insolent demands in Nanking. He told me that he hated war and tried on his excursions to make it as little terrible as possible. "But," said he (and Kan Wang has some appreciation of truth), "it is impossible to deny that this is a war of extermination; quarter or mercy is never shown to our men by Hsien Fêng's soldiers, and in revenge our people never give any. But men under my command never unnecessarily slay country people." He also hinted at what I know to be a fact, that if the Taoutai at Shanghai would take into his head to shew mercy on runaway Taipings, instead of immediately ordering their execution, it would be a most difficult matter to keep the frontier Rebel armies together.

I can't however, intrude on your space, Mr. Editor, with many particulars like these, but will walk you round the interior of the palace, have dinner, and go back to the Tien-hai-kuan. Opening folding doors at the back of the tribunal, Kan Wang will lead you into a large dark Yamên, exactly like the one at Tsan-wang's, and thence through a side door, to one more cheerful looking on to a small rock-work garden. The Yamên is hung round with satin scrolls and is dreadfully dusty. I don't think it is ever used. In one corner are a dozen solar lamp glasses, and on the table two canisters of gunpowder in Curtis and Harvey flasks, the one made at Ningpo, the other in Britain. In a large press are a multitude of picture books, done up in cloth covers. His Highness will take them down and show them to you, and you can't deny that some of the Soochow flower paintings are exquisite. Turning through a small door to the left you come into Kan Wang's own Sanctum, which is quite a museum in its way. It is a large cheerful room facing a garden of flowers. The principal article of furniture is a large bed of Soochow manufacture, covered with jade and other ornaments, and hung with yellow curtains. The Wang takes a siesta in this now and again. Tables line the sides of the chamber, and support a most extraordinary conglomeration of different articles. There is a telescope on a moving pedestal (broken), a gun box (gun gone), three Colt's revolvers (all useless from rust), a box of gun caps, ditto of Vestas, two solar lamps that can't be made to light, and a cake of brown Windsor soap; the Woolwich Manual of Fortification, a book on military tactics, and the Holy Bible; any amount of Chinese books, comprising all those valuable works published by foreign missionaries, quires of yellow paper, five or six clocks, an alarum, broken barometer, heaps of proclamations, ink stones, gold pencils, and dirty rags. On the other side, piles of books suffering from moth, a hat box with the dragon hat inside, fans mounted in silver, jade stone drinking cups and saucers, gold and silver cups, platters, chopsticks and forks, three English Port wine bottles, and one ditto of Coward's mixed pickles. At various places are suspended an English naval sword, some dragon caps, a couple of Japanese knives, two French plates, and an old engraving of the Holy Well in Flintshire. Lying on the bed is a mass of silver ingots tied up in cloth. Chairs and stools with marble seats are placed round a marble table, and an attendant dressed in spotless white crape, with blue jacket pulls a punkah, and so keeps you beautifully cool. Here Kan Wang will give you a pretty dinner and lots of wine. He told me that when T'ien Wang prohibited wine, he applied for a dispensation asserting that unless he drank he could not eat, and that the dispensation was immediately granted. At dinner he will tell you what difficulties he has to fight, in introducing reforms. *How T'ien Wang's "head is in the skies, while his feet are on the earth,"* and how little the other Wangs' care for his authority. In fact, the central authority among the Taipings, extends but little beyond the capital. I cannot help liking Kan Wang. Often as I have visited him, always on unpleasant business, as soon as business is finished, he is as friendly and open as ever. I must now bid him Good bye, wishing him well out of the difficult position he occupies, where to attempt reform is to place yourself in enmity with all other chiefs. His ambition is counteracted by his indolence. Pride and the innate Chinese love of concealment and trickery, but too often develope themselves in the man, and are made evident almost immediately by his openness and candour. If all Taipingdom was composed of such men, China would be theirs in a short time, but Kan Wang unfortunately stands perfectly unique among the chiefs of Nanking. He is a a firm believer in the Christian religion, but accommodates his faith to his own peculiar habits. I fail to distinguish in him a most essential element of success in his peculiar station, *i. e.,* sagacity; his pride draws what wisdom his experience should have given to him, and the flattery, fulsome enough, which has been so plentifully bestowed on him from all sides, has worked its inevitable result. I would remark that Kan Wang is waited on by females; but I must deny an insinuation which might have been and should have been rebutted from another source, that these women are either attractive, young, or pretty, or have any other employment in the palace than that of menial servants. I have possibly seen more of Kan Wang and the Taipings in general than any other Englishman, and can consequently be somewhat trusted in what I say.

I could tell you much more concerning the Taipings individually and collectively, but fear that your readers must ere this have been tired of my letters. It is impossible to live a long time among a set of people and not to take an interest in them, and in a certain way to like them. I have met with not only civility but actual courtesy from them, and shall never regret the time I have spent among them. Not being a clergyman, I have not looked at Taipingdom from its weakest side—its Christianity; but I must state that I see no hope of their becoming the dominant power in this country, because they are simply unable to govern themselves, except by a species of most objectionable terrorism. But neither do I see any prospect of the Manchoos reinstating themselves in their former position. There is more or less rebellion (not always Taiping) in every province except one, in China. Something will spring from the state of disorder to reinstate order, as has been the case a dozen times before in the empire. The greatest cause of the frightful disorder into which the nation has been plunged, is the great want of a sufficiency of civil officers; one man ruling over a place as big as Yorkshire, and knowing nothing of his district during his reign. The Taipings might remedy this, inasmuch as every other man is an officer of some kind or other, at all events a Tajên. As yet it is but the beginning of a chaos in which trade and commerce, prosperity and happiness must for a time sink, but only to rise again more flourishing and glorious than ever. Heaven forbid that England or still less France should ever make confusion worse confounded by interfering in the internal struggle now raging. Things are governed in China by rules that we don't understand. The springs of vitality which have enabled China to trace her way through political convulsions as bad as the present, and exist as a powerful empire through such a series of years as makes our European dynasties look small enough, are not yet exhausted. It will be well to look at the present crisis in a broader light than we are inclined to at present, and see in it merely Chinese fighting Chinese, righting, or attempting to right their injuries in their own peculiar way. It will not do to look at it in the light of the spread of Christianity against Heathendom, as some people would have it, nor will it be well to consider altogether the individual and temporary damage done to foreign commerce. When serious political difficulties are being solved such losses must stand in abeyance, and we must be witness to much human misery, and tears—to the loss of much life and the wine thereof. In this "Great Whole," in the vortex of sublunary affairs, we in our own time, have seen much of revolution and death, have seen dynasties overthrown and evil potentates cast out. In Western Europe we can look on such things according to the Great Principles actuating them, and not according to individual losses or interests. Why should it not be the same in China? The darkness in the land is undoubtedly thick and tangible, but is there no ray of hope? Most verily there is. What place can so be shut out from the very earnest sun shining over us, but that some furtive ray will come playing through, be it even from some keyhole or spider crack. We, of England, are from our earliest years accustomed to hear a prayer that magnates, magistrates, mandarins, or what you will, may execute justice and maintain truth, and we know that veritable retribution will be exacted from those who fail and from the nation to which they belong. Those who know anything of the Manchoo dynasty cannot but confess that it is a sad culprit against the above prayer; while those who have been never so little behind the scenes, can testify of the mass of corruption which lies universally seething in high and low places. In such a national dysentery, nothing but the most vigorous remedies can be applied, and much actual cautery (after the manner of the Arabs) and bloodletting is at present being most vigorously administered. The disease is at present very intermittent, but by-and-bye the patient will need repose, and will most indubitably find it without calling into its aid Western soporifics—opium perhaps excepted. I pray my readers, when perusing of Chapoo fallings and other dismal records, to consider that the dreadful cruelty therein enacted is hardly a counterpart of Tsing atrocities. But the other day, at Ngan-king, the Imperialists enjoyed a three-days' slaughter, and left neither man, woman, or child in that unfortunate city. The Great River is crowded now with their headless victims. I have always had my opinion as to the brigand-like character of the Taipings, but I must confess that I have no better opinion of the other party, having seen a good deal of both. But I know this, that there is much hope; that order is doing valiant battle with disorder and is conquering; that English prosperity and rule, manifested in many merchant hongs in Hankow, Kinkiang, Shanghai, and elsewhere, is silently becoming the umpire in the Celestial struggle; for round such beacons the tired Chinese will cluster and reform their strength. But this restoration, will be fatal to both the Manchoo and Taiping dynasties sooner or later. In the meantime, looking on the mighty highway—the silvery track of the Great River, where the forerunners and pioneers of coming peace are going and returning—I anxiously await what time the tide of disorder shall have flowed by: and beg to subscribe myself, with many thanks,

RUSTICUS EXPECTANS.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct 11	Eagle	B. schr	110	McPhee	Plover Point	Oct 6	Tea	Hogg Brothers
.. 11	Pudel	Ha. bk	388	Kalckloser	Hongkong	Sept 23	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Surprise	A. str	450	Pendleton	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 12	Santa Cruz	A. str.	303	Bennet	S. F'cisco v Honolulu & N'saki	Aug 25		Howard and Co
.. 12	Saginaw [U S	transpt		Schenk	Nagasaki	Oct 10		
.. 13	Urgent	H M str.		Hire	Peiho	.. 8		
.. 14	Maryland	A. bark	194	Godfrey	Nagasaki	.. 10	General	Frazar and Co
.. 14	Traveller	B. bark	462	Ellis	Hakodadi	.. 3	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 16	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	Ningpo	.. 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 16	Syrian	B. bark	223	Stopher	Nagasaki	.. 13	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 16	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	do	.. 10	Timber	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 16	Malacca	B. bark	600	Garland	do			A. R. Tilby
.. 16	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo	.. 15		Moses and Co
.. 17	Yang-tsze	B. str	345	Hardie	Hongkong	.. 10	General	Dent and Co
.. 17	N. Lepanto	Spa. bg	203	Sarria	Manila	Sept 16	do	Order
.. 17	Cosmopolite	B. str	559	Campbell	Hankow	Oct 9	do	Dent and Co
.. 17	Fernandez	Por. str	230	Xavier	H'kow & Ports		do	Dent and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct 11	Pluto	Chi. str.			Yang-tsze		
.. 11	Gaston	Fr. bk	280	Leballo	Newchwang	Ballast	Vaucher, Frères
.. 11	Ocean Child	Bre. bk	338	Welssborn	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Hughes	Tientsin	Op. &c.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 12	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 14	Bouncer (93) [H M	g.-boat		Cressy			
.. 15	Amelia	B. bark	226	Haston	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 15	Greifswald	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	Swatow	Sun., &c	Siemssen and Co
.. 15	Judge Shaw	A. ship	689	Abbott	Newchwang	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 15	Nankin	A. schr	252	Crosbey	Tientsin	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 15	Salak	Du. bk	370	Lugik	Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 15	Samuel Stoddart	B. bark	434	MacBeath	Kelung &c.	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 15	St. Helena	Du. bg	189	Sterkenbery	Decima	Re-expts.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 15	Surprise	A. str.	450	Pendleton	H. kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 16	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Barnes Dallas
.. 16	Melita	A. schr	198	Statton	Chefoo	Stores &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Veritas	Bre. bg	243	Knuppel	Ningpo	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
.. 17	Urgent [H M	tran. pt		Hire	Hongkong		
.. 17	Taffarette	Fr. ship	470	Synch	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 17	Imogen	B. brig	195	Sturge	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Goldfinder	Sia. bk	300	Reves	Amoy & B'kok	Sun., &c	A. R. Tilby
.. 17	Bertha Kohn	Ha. bg	148	Schulz	Swatow	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Osnabruck	Han. bk	371	Wolff	H'kong & W'poa	Tea, &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	F'chau & H'kong	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 17	Armistice	B. bark	340	Richardson	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 17	Friendship	Sia. bk	450	Burr	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Haydon	..
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Smith	70
Centaur	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	Montgomerie	540
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Rickards	60
Ringdove	H M st.-sloop	4	..	..	Craigie	200
Scout	H M steamer	21	..	..	J. Corbett	400
Starling (84)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Maitland	60
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Hutel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	130	..	Geary	..
Nyalsniek	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Geltouhchin	..
Opritchnik	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Sullvanoff	..
Svetlana	H I R M ship	50	..	..	Boutakoff	..
Saginaw	U S steamer	3	450	65	James F Schenck	105
Don João I.	H F M corvette	..	..	..	Marques	..

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates*.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw		Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
				China	Japan					
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.	500	do.			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do.	211	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,120	64	66	2,250			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	883			883			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	837	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do.	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do.	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do.	164		10	174			
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	do.	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh	567	do.	308		20	328			
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,240	566	35	1,841			
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	1		2	3			
	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.	40			40			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73;60	4;78	
Sept. 28	Leichardt,	589	New York,			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Albertine	Oct 4	Ha. bk	164	Kosher	Siemssen and Co.		
Albis	Oct 5	Han bk	280	Neimeyer	Augustine Heard and Co	Ningpo	To day
Alma	Sept 27	Da. bg		Baug	Siemssen and Co.		
Alcia	Oct 5	B. bark	230	Morse	Hogg Brothers		
Amitie	Oct 2	B. bark	427	Ewart	Geo. Thorburn and Co		
Anglo-Saxon	Sept 11	B. ship	693	Laird	Chapman, King and Co	London	Early
Argonaut	Sept 29	A. ship	575	Moore	Russell and Co		
B.F. van Dambenoy	Oct 6	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co		
Beaver	Sept 28	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co.		
Benjamin	Sept 27	Fr. ship	297	Duroux-guilhem	Rémi, Schmidt and Co		
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Hankow	cld 16 inst
Bo-Peep	July 25	B. str.	73	Shaw	Oppert and Co.	Hankow	To-day
Borderer	Aug 30	B. bark	561	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Centon	Sept 11	Da. bk	234	Godt	Russell and Co		
Capiolani	Sept 27	B. ship		Shiell	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Carausius	Aug 27	B. ship	510	Milburn	Dow and Co.		
Celerity	Sept 6	Sia. bk	370	Lawson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	Early
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrystal	Sept 11	A. schr		Closin	Russell and Co		
Clemens	Aug 18	Bre. bk	453	Husteman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Coeriemulaio	Sept 10	B. ship	606	Blacklock	Gibb, Livington and Co	Fuchau	To-day
Cosmopolite	Oct 17	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co		
Cricket	July 15	A. str.	81	Dollo		Ningpo	cld 10 ult
Curlew	Oct 5	A. bark	495	Ballard	*Wetmore, Cryder and Co*		
Cyclone	Sept 10	B. ship	594	Hossack	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Dennis Hill	Oct 3	B. bark	348	Askin	Dent and Co	Fuchau	cld 14 inst
Don Pedro II	Oct 10	A. bark	258	Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co	Taku	Imdt.
Dot	Sept 20	A. schr	55		Harkort and Co		
Drusus	Aug 23	B. bark	398	Terode	Dow and Co.	London	20th inst
Earl of Windsor	Sept 12	B. ship		Dick	Dow and Co	Hongkong	Early
Eagle	Oct 11	B. schr	100	McPhee	Hogg Brothers		
Ellen Masters	Sept 25	B. bark	498	Pearse	A R. Tilby	Wchew & Amoy	Early
Elizabeth	Sept 13	B. schr	146	Wright	Master	Hankow	cld 17 inst
Emperor	Aug 4	B. bark	337	Hudson	Frazar and Co	Singapore	cld 16 inst
Fenella	Sept 30	B. str.	329	Smith	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	cld 16 inst
Fernandez	Oct 17	Por. str.	230	Xavier	Dent and Co		
Flora	Sept 26	B. bark	294	Williamson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Fortune	Aug 23	Sia. bk	308	Stroder	A. R. Tilby	S'tow & B'kok	Early
Frank	Oct 4	A. schr	187	Very	Augustine Heard and Co		
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Fruiter	Sept 20	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co.	Taku	Imdt.
Geelong	Oct 3	B. bark	396	Grate	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Gharra	Oct 16	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Governor-General	Sept 14	B. str.	502	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Heilige Willibrordus	Oct 5	Du. bg	310	Veleve	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Helene	Oct 2	Da. sch	120	Boysen	Siemssen and Co.		
Heloise	Aug 9	Fr. bk	367	Rongerie	Vaucher, Frères		
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Hotspur	Sept 11	A. ship	862	Johnson	Bull, Purdon and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Imdt.
Ida D. Rogers	July 28	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby	K'gawa & S. Fra	21st inst
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurto	Dent and Co		
Jeddo	Oct 9	B. str.	469	Bontillier	Turner and Co		
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Witney	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeier	Siemssen and Co.		
Kathay	Sept 26	A. ship	1438	Stoddard	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Kate Carnie	Aug 23	B. ship	549	McLean	Gilman and Co	London about	21st inst
Kim-tai-hien	Sept 13	Du. bk		Reyndert	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'tavia	Early
Lady Amherst	Aug 29	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Amoy	cld 17 inst
Lansdowne	Sept 14	B. ship	715	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	London	Early
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Master		
Little Edith	Aug 18	B. ship	571	Carr	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Lucky Star	July 9	Sia. bk	300	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Ly-ee-moon	Sept 30	B. str.	369	Hill	Dent and Co	Hongkong	cld 18 inst
Madras	Dec 21		1237		Order		
Malacca	Oct 16	B. bark	600	Garland	A. R. Tilby		
Mallard	July 26	B. ship	637	Barr	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	21st inst
Mansfield	Sept 20	B. bark	378	Netherway	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Maryland	Oct 14	A. bark	194	Godfrey	Frazar and Co.	Hankow	Imdt.
Melbourne	Sept 14	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mirage	Sept 11	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Nabob	Sept 18	B. ship	840	Jones	Overweg and Co	Hongkong	To-day
New York	Sept 11	B. bark	536	Koenig	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Ngapuhi	Aug 9	B. ship	545	Spencer	Russell and Co		
Nordstern	Sept 20	Ha. bk		Schatt	Siemssen and Co.		
Nuevo Constante	Sept 28	Spa. bg	203	De Celago	A. R. Tilby	Manila	Early
Nuevo Lepanto	Oct 17	Spa bg	203	Sarria	Order		
Padung Pandjang	Aug 23	Du. sh.	600	Rehling	George Thorburn and Co.		
Paragon	July 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Persia	Oct 2	B. ship	660	Fox	Frazar and Co		
Prince Regent	Aug 22	B. ship	582	Ingram	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Pudel	Oct 11	Han. bk	388	Kalckloser	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Ginder	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Queen of May	Sept 10	B. bark	314	Frazar	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Early
Richard	Oct 5	Da. bk	242	Ivensen	Siemssen and Co.	Fuchau	To-day
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Santa Cruz	Oct 12	A. str.	303	Bennet	Howard and Co	K'kiang & Hkow	cld 17 inst
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	307	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Seng What	Sept 19	Sia. bk		Schmidt	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	Early
Shandon	Oct 16	B. str.	114	Wighton	Moses and Co	Ningpo	cld 18 inst
Shanghai	Sept 18	3 mas'ed B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby		
Solent	Aug 15	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co	London	21st inst
Solomon Family	July 27	B. ship	760	Nicholls	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 15	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Dent and Co	London	20th inst
St. Anne	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
Success	Aug 23	Sia. bk	386	Service	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	Early
Syrian	Oct 16	B. bark	223	Stopher	A. R. Tilby		
Ta Yung *Tug*	Oct 2	B. str.	124	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tartar	Sept 26	A. ship	573	Balchen	Dow and Co.		
The Cedars	Sept 27	B. bark	356	Anderson	Chapman, King and Co		
Traveller	Oct 14	B. bark	462	Ellis	Lindsay and Co		
Villa de Rivadavia	Sept 20	Spa. bg	260	Ribero	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Amoy & Manila	cld 17 inst
Wagoola	Aug 10	B. ship	549	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wavelet	Sept 27	A. brig	299	Hasty	Howard and Co		
Wellington	Aug 17	B. ship	402	Coupar	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	21st inst
Willamette	Oct 16	A. str.	413	Perkins	Russell and Co	Hankow	cld 17 inst
Yang-tsze	Oct 17	B. str.	345	Hardie	Dent and Co	Tientsin	20th inst

108 *Merchant Vessels.*]

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Merse, 10th June; Meneka, 27th do.; Henry Miller, 19th do.; Tung Yu, 3d July; Cambalu, 9th do.; Juanpore, 15th do.; Harkaway, 26th do.; Magi, 31st do.; Fairfield, 12th Aug.; and Gabalva, 16th do.

Liverpool—Celestial, 19th June; Sumatra, 10th July; and Aerolite, 5th Aug.

Cardiff—Wakefield, 15th June; Volunteer, 17th June; Annie Bucknam, 27th July; and James Paton, 13th Aug.

Deal—Minerva, 3d June.

Dartmouth—Sagittarius, 5th Aug.

Sunderland—Neptune, 12th Aug.; and Hadassah, 17th do.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite*,	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter*,	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,452	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,016	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,625
... 18	*Challenger*,	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,720		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean*,	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,091	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise*,	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,043		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann*,	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud*,	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sept. 13	*Assyrian*,	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus*,	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
... 28	*Ballarat*,	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,972	78,438		145,320	700,553
... 28	*Margaret Dundas*,	341	London,	357·179					357,179									357,179
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean*,	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	*Raleigh*,	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union*,	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,300	58,396	127,380	121,199	753,789	753,789
Sept. 28	*Leichardt*,	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,544		527,144	557,119

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